87. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1852. The Departure of Kosouth for the South, accompanied by Ujhazy-Sale of New Buda-Hungarian Colony in Texas-Movements of Col. Benton-Death of his Son--Hiness of Rev. Dr. Potts--Miss Hayes' Concerts, &c.

Kossuth and his friends left here last night on the good boat Aleck Scott, for the South, and the the good boat Aleck Scott, for the South, and the Koseuthian fever, which raged among the Germans, has subsided with the absence of that celat his presence gave. His old friend, Ujhazy, who, with a small band of Hungarians, established a colony in lowa, called New Buda, has accompanied him. New Buda has been sold, and the colonists are looking towards a new home in Texas. The amount of "material aid" raised here is stated at nine thousand seven hundred dollars, which is said to be exclusive of ten thousand dollars held in bends by a society or company of Germans. This. bonds by a society or company of Germans. This, however, is not authenticated and is merely a flying local report. Deputations from several up river townscame here with invitations, all of which were towns came here with invitations, all of which were met with regrets—other engagements, &c. Madame Kossuth has held her levee—thereby giving to the ladies a fair oportunity of displaying the spring fashions, and their partiality to lionizing. The Governor has received deputations with addresses—has spoken to the "Indies and gentlemen of St. Louis," in Wyman's Hall—the admission to which was the exhibit of a five dollar Hungarian bond,—has thrust his legs under the private mahogany of a German friend, and taken his soup and beef therefrom, quite in a sociable, family way,—has received a morning call from some twenty of the elergy, with Dr. A. Bullard as their organ,—has created an epidemical taste for a peculiar oddity in the shape of a hat, which he patronises personally; and has gone off elsewhere, to go through the same performance.

Among all his visitants, Col. Benton was not one, contrary to our expressed opinion in our last,

Among all his visitants, Col. Benton was not one, contrary to our expressed opinion in our last, and this has opened a market for much fruitful speculation. It is broadly hinted at, that the honorable gentleman is vacillating between the German and Irish vote, and it is in the highest degree probable, that such may be the uosteady condition of his mind at the present. It was certainly a disagreeable position to be placed in. On the one hand, the Germans, unanimous in favor of Kossuth and the "material aid," and on the other, the Irish Catholics, denouncing the Mayar through the organ of their mans, unanimous in favor of Kossuth and the "material aid," and on the other, the Irish Catholics, denouncing the Magyar through the organ of their Church. It will be a complete reading of the two stools. The Germans have got the presumption that the slight to Kossuth was intentional, and an open market offer to the Catholics; and with the spirit which exists between them, we believe the omission will be remembered to the honorable gentleman's cost, at some future day. The Catholics have also their fears of Col. Benten, as his active conditutes are intimately allied with the German enthusiasm for Kossuth and his doctrines.

Kossuth's great speech here, delayed for one day by the heavy rain, and, at last, delivered under a soaking shower, and a most Austrianic sky, was aimed directly at the Jesuits, and to set himself right on the question of religious liberty with the Catholics. You have already received that speech, but I will merely state that his assertion, that of the thirty-five Jesuits in the college here, eight were imported from Austria, was denounced as a falsity on the fellowing marning, by the "Shepherd of the

imported from Austria, was denounced as a falsity on the following morning, by the "Shepherd of the Valley." That denial, however, as well as its con-tradiction to Kossuth, that the Romish elergy of Hungary were his warmest supporters, were weak, and disproved nothing to the public, whatever they may have done to the Catholic readers of that

may have done to the Catholic readers of that paper.

The prospect which gleamed for a moment, of a reconciliation of interest between the Bentonites and the anties, has clouded over, and is now, perhaps, as distant as ever. The nominations comprised two anties, and by this bait the election of the ticket, and nothing but the ticket, was predicated. The Bentonian nominee for Mayor, Gen. Conway, formerly Surveyor General, was put forward as an acceptable man to the anties, as not being ultra. The General was saked to define his position, in an answer, through the Post Office, but the General manfully settled the question, as to which side of the fence he was on, by answering which side of the fence he was on, by answering "through the organ of his party," as he said. This was the Union, and the Times, the anti-Benton journal is, of course, repudiated. This was conclusive, and all hope for the splitten up democracy in the Mound City is over, for some time to come at least.

Col. Benton met with a heavy loss this morn Col. Benton met with a heavy loss this morning, in the death of his only son, John Randolph Benton, twenty-two years old. He had been sick since the 12th. The illness of the Rev. Dr. Potts has taken an unfavorable turn, which will end in an early death. His physicians have given up all hope of saving him, and his friends throughout the States may expect confidently to hear of his dissolution. His lungs are frightfully diseased, so much so, we hear, that a very small portion of the left lung is sound.

A terrible instance of seduction and murder has A terrible instance of seduction and murder has just come to my knowledge, and the police and two of the constabulary of Chicago are now in hot pursuit of the murderer. A man contrived, by working on the fears of two girls, and assisted by another man, to seduce them. He then took them to Winnebago county, Illinois, where he murdered one of them by poison. For this, he was arrested by the Sheriff of the county, after being shot through the back, in his attempt to escape. The injuries from this shot wound were considered so dangerous that he was placed under the care of a physician, no fears being cutertained that he could possieian, no tears being entertained that he could possibly escape. He did escape, from the inefficient espionage, and has been tracked here. A man asswering his description applied to the Sisters of Charity Hospital for admission, but was not relieved. He is believed to be hiding in the city, and

must be suffering greatly.

Kate Hayes is announced to give her first concert here to-morrow night. She was to sing in Memphis on last night, and we think cannot arrive in time to sing before Saturday. We anticipate most encouraging success for her here.

Mound.

South Carolina. BORDEAUX P. O., Abbeville Dist., S. C. } Politics in South Carolina-The Railroad Fever Jealousy of Georgia.

There is no political news of interest in the State at present, nor is there likely to be any about President making. If South Carolina could be coaxed

dent making. If South Carolina could be coaxed and persuaded to vote at all, she might be prevailed on to vote for a good Southern Rights democrat, especially if there was no probability of his being elected; provided he was an honest man and a great man, and had not been heard of in politics for at least ten years.

The people now are excited and almost mad about railroads. Some are being built, and others are proposed, that are necessary and will pay well. Some are doubtful, and others again, that are proposed, if built, must prove dead capital. This nailroad excitement has been greatly increased, no doubt, by the extreme illiberality of the last Georgia Legislature, in refusing to grant the petitions of Tennessee and Alabama, to let the Georgia and South Carolina railroads be united at Angusta, by a bridge, across the Savannah river, making their communication direct and complete, by railroad. a bridge, across the Savannan river, making their communication direct and complete, by railroad, with Charleston, which market they preferred. But Georgia says the Augusta and Savannah markets are the best, and as proof, they exact heavy and exorbitant tolls, and other lets and hindraness at Augusta and other points in the State, to provent produce from reaching Charleston.

This reminds us of the old man who refused to let this children visit their towards much because he

This reminds us of the old man who refused to let his children visit their favorite uncle, because he was a little too aristocratie, and fed them up too high, and gave them something to take home with them, but insisted on visits being paid to uncle Tom, who fed them on hog and hominy, and short commons at that. After a while the old man's prejudices became so great, that he refused to let his children's cousin-german, who passed down that way to visit the favorite uncle, go to any other place but uncle Tom's. They all swore, after trying it twice, that it was too bad, for they got leaner every time they went. The cousins set to work to find some way to go round this contrary old uncle's, and the aristocratic uncle found out the trouble, and said he would help these boys. But the old man's sons soon got sullen, and said they would not go from home at all, if they could not go where they found the best.

Sports in Florida.

Florida. ST. AUGUSTINE, March 17, 1852

I give you a description of a twelve days' hunt in I give you a description of a twelve days' hunt in Orange county, Florida, by a party of gentlemen, consisting of Major F. A. Schley, John C. Houston, Thomas Bloodgood, J. G. Wicks, G. G. Hubbard, and J. B. Palmer, who have been hunting on Deep Creek with extraordinary good luck. We destroyed 112 deer, 8 wild turkeys, 5 raccous. 2 wild east (the largest I ever saw), I wolf, 3 opossums, 51 quail, 33 ducks, and 20 alligators, the largest measuring 18 feet, and none under 12 feet. The party broke up scener than they anticipated, on account of the excitement about the Indians, which had so alarmed the invalids at Lake Monroe that they all left by the first boat. So we concluded to do likewise. This is the greatest country for game that I ever saw, and the lakes and rivers abound in fish that are very fine. Our party caught a Florida. ever saw, and the lakes and rivers abound in fish that are very fine. Our party caught a Florida trout, weighing Illbs. I should advise any one coming here to hunt, to give Orange county a trial, and they will not be disappointed. We are having beautiful weather here; the thermometer to-day stands at 78. We have green peas and straw-berries on our table every day. Among the strangers lately with us, were Egbert Benson and daughter, New York, and the Chevalier Hulsemann.

Bosron, March 27, 1862. The Maine Law in the House-Proposed Repeal of the Plurality Law-Delegates to the Fourth of Ju-

Affair, &c. The taking up of the liquor bill in the House of Representatives has revived all the bad feelings and leep interest that were felt on the subject during the Senatorial discussion, but in which the delay of the other branch had caused some abatement. The House has gone into the subject with a will, and gentlemen are speaking on it at a rate which bids fair to consume many days of what is facetiously ealled the people's time. An attempt was made to limit speakers to half an hour each; but it worked so badly that the rule was reseinded. The probability is, that the Senate's amendment to the original bill, whereby the people were to vote on the question of suspending the operations of the law, will be stricken out. The whigs, as a general thing, will vote against the amendment, not believing it to be proper. Some free soilers will do the same thing, for various reasons, and quite a number of democrats, in the hope of causing the whole affair to die in the mere attempt to give it a fair start in life. The temperance men are quite discouraged at the "prospect before them." as they believe that everything is judged of by political ideas-wherein they are not far wrong. They have urged upon the House to take the bill as it came from the Senate, without amendment-shrewd advice, which the friends of the measure would do well to heed in the House. The fear is that the measure will be lost between the fear is that the measure will be lost between the two branches, the realization of which—supposing the House to strike out the amendment—must depend upon the amount of obstinacy with which the Senate is endowed. As the bill never would have received beyond 16 (some say 18) voices in the Senate without the amendment having been adopted, it might be inferred that the matter is as good as decided at this moment; but such is not the case. Of the nine Senators who voted against the bill with the amendment, there is one who would vote for it without the amendment; and the sole absentee when the vote was taken is now well, and would support the bill in any shape. So that the vote, taking the previous one as a basis of calculation, would stand, 32 to 8; and the fate of the bill would depend upon the steadfastness with which democratic Senators should adhere to their previously expressed opinions on the subject. It would require, in a full Senate, only the votes of three of their number to pass the bill without the amendment. Of the free soil members all but one would vote for the bill as it should come from the House. This would give it twelve votes; six whigs would vote for the bill as it should come from the House. This would give it twelve votes; ix whigs would vote for the bill as it should come from the House. It members all but one democratic member who will vote for the bill without the reference, though preferring it as it stands; so that the fate of the bill would depend fear is that the measure will be lost between the two branches, the realization of which—supposing

would vote for it, making eighteen in all, or within three of a majority of the whole Senate. I know one democratic member who will vote for the bill without the reference, though preferring it as it stands; so that the fate of the bill would depend upon the action of two of the twenty-one men who compose its democratic and whig opponents. I have reason for believing that the two votes thus required would not be held back for ever. At the same time I wish to be understood as speaking with a good deal of reservation on this subject, which defees all calculation. For instance, some of the most intelligent members of the House assure me that there are reasons for doubting the passage of the law through that body in any shape. Others, who have just returned from home, assert that the people will reject the law, if it should be referred to them —which others as vehemently deny.

The impression among our free soilers is, that their party must run a Presidential candidate, no matter who may be run by the democracy. So far as this State is concerned, it would be all the better for the free soilers to have a candidate of their own, as it would be a very hazardous proceeding to attempt a "coalition" on electors, for though nine-tenths of both our democrats and free soilers would cordially support a union ticket, the conduct of the other tenth is by no means certain, and they might be found strong enough to throw the State into the hands of the whigs, now that a plurality chooses electors. But to prevent the whigs from carrying the electoral vote of Massachusetts, it will be necessary to repeal the plurality law. Should this be done, and three electoral tickets be run, there will be no choice by the people, and the present Legislature would be called together to make choice of such officers. Whom it would not choose I know not; but I do know whom it would not choose I know not; but I do know whom it would not choose I know not; such officers. Whom it would not choose in the parality law should be lost to the party which h

The prospect of Mr. Fillmore receiving the nomina-tion of his party for the Presidency is beginning to increase among our whigs, who think that he would do better at the South than Scott, and almost as well in the North, particularly if Cass should be the democratic candidate. The Boston Custom-House, which is the headquarters of the whig opposition here to Mr. Webster, would gladly take up Fillmore, though its comtrollers would gradly take up Filmore, though its comtrollers would prefer Scott, less Seward. The whigs here, notwithstanding their local means are more divided than the coalitionists, and are more likely to have a good, savage quarrel, out of the action of their party's national convention. There is bitter hatred of one another at the bottom of the hearts of the several fractions into which the whigs are divided, which is the more readily seen to the town that some strong glanges of properties usees.

whigh are divided, which is the more readily seen now that some strong glaness of prospective success have shone upon them from the workings of the Maine law. In State matters they are all right, but on the President they are not.

I believe that I have already told you, that our Legislature had resolved to send two delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, to be held in Independence Hall on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of doing matters toward the exection and maindence Hall on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of doing matters toward the erection and maintenance of monuments in honor of "the signers." It is said that Charles Francis Adams will be one of the delegates, and there would be a fitness in choosing him that does not always characterize such things. As the grandson of John Adams, the man who more than any ether fought, in the Continental Congress, the great battle of American nationality and independence, he could participate in the proposed convention with the utmost propriety. The talent of the family has descended to its present representative to a very fair extent; and it is now almost a century that it has exerted an influence on the nation. It is supposed that the Convention would call Mr. Adams to preside over its deliberations.

tions.

The other delegate, supposing a whig should be chosen, will probably be Colonel Schouler, of the Boston Allas; but it is not settled that the whigs are to have one, and a coalitionist may be chosen as Mr. Adams's colleague. The Colonel deserves the place, as being the most liberal of whig editors.

The arrest of Mr. Brewer, of the Suffolk Bank, and the flight of Mr. Rand, excited no little astonishment. People here have a set of notion that place, as being the most liberal of whig editors.

The arrest of Mr. Brewer, of the Suffolk Bank, and the flight of Mr. Rand, excited no little actonishment. People here have a sort of notion that the Suffolk Bank is an institution beyond the reach of the attacks of fortune, that it is perfect; and something of this odor of perfection has been attached to every man who has been connected with the institution. Therefore you can easily imagine the astonishment consequent on the intelligence that two of its officers had turned out to be very like the wicked. What made the matter all the more horrible was the fact that one of the alleged delinquents was a nephew of the eashier. The whole world of Mammon was aghast, and for a time State street felt that it had a heart—though of iron. Rand, the book-keeper, who got off in the Asia, was a regular bankrupt speculator, having lost everything he possessed—and at one time he was supposed to be very wealthy—in a certain speculation that proved to be a regular Serbonian bog to all who had anything to do with it. Rand had the decency, on his failure, to resign his office at the Bank, being aware that a man who has gone through the process of insolvency as a consequence of his failure in a speculation, is not exactly the person to inspire confidence; but the directors would not accept the resignation, and literally compelled him, as it were, to hold on to his place. If it should turn out that he has "sold" them, they will have none but themselves to thank for their loss. He seems to think that if the directors had such confidence in him, he might as well avail himself of it to retrieve his fortune.

As to Brewer, the case against him is one of simple suspicion merely, and is supposed by many to have been trumped up only to get at semething which shall tend to clear up the mystery in which the supposed robbery of the messenger of the Thames Bank is involved. It is believed that Brewer has the key to that mystery, and that a smart application of a sort of mental prine foite et

appeared against Brewer. He may be than his neighbors, and most probably is

BANGOR, March 20, 1852. Important Judicial Decision-Town Election Gov. Hubbard-Dr. Pond on the " Rappings" -St. Patrick's Day-Ladies' Levee-Watchman's Clubs-The Brewer Bank, &c.

An important decision was made last week by Judge Hathaway, in a case brought to recover forty caeks of liquor, which had been seized by the authorities of Eastport, on board a vessel lying at the wharf in that place. It was proved, on the part of the plaintiff, that the liquor was purchased in Boston, and directed to a man in the province of New Brunswick, and that the vessel put into Eastport for the sole purpose of discharging other freight. The Judge instructed the jury, that if they were satisfied the liquor was not intended for sale at Eastport, but was en route, as appeared in evidence, to the neighboring province, it would be their duty to find a verdict for the plaintift. The jury found a verdict according to the charge of the Judge, and the Court ordered the liquors to be restored to the rightful owner. This decision will seriously interfere with the plan long since matured by the "ramrods," as they are called, in this State, which was to seize all the liquor in transit along the coast, before it could be landed. A large quantity has already been seized, which was being conveyed in vessels along the coast, and on teams through the State; all of which, according to Judge Hathaway's decision, was unlawfully taken, and will have to be given up to the claimants of the property.

Stringent as the law is, it is a curious fact, that the over zealous and hot headed leaders in the temperance cause cannot keep within its provisions, but are urged beyond its limits by their madness and haste, to the great disparagement of the law, and the detriment of the State. It so happens, that hearly all the large scizures hitherto made have been effected in violation of the law, and the property has subsequently been ordered by the courts to be restored to the owners. to the neighboring province, it would be their duty

heen effected in violation of the law, and the property has subsequently been ordered by the courts to be restored to the owners.

The town elections have nearly all been heard from, and in a majority of the towns where the law was made a test, the "ramrods" have come off second best. True, in many of the towns they have elected their officers; but I am confident that in a large majority of them, they have been badly beaten. This is certainly the case in the eastern part of the State, to my personal knowledge. The truth is, in the cities where the sad effects of intemperate habits are constantly visible, the law meets with a vigorous and cordial support; but in the "rural districts," where these evils are comparatively unknown, the people regard the law as unjust and oppressive in the extreme, and have shown their disapproval of it by casting anti-ramrod votes at the polls.

This looks bad for Governor Hubbard. That he

s looks bad for Governor Hubbard. That he This looks had for Governor Hubbard. That he has the remotest chance for a re-election by the people, is not now seriously entertained by his most devoted friends. Were the trial to take place to-morrow, he would want more than twenty thousand votes of an election. His immediate political friends do their best to allay the storm that is brewing, and to reconcile the hardy yeomanry, who are the main pillar of the democratic cause, to the Governor and his administration, but it is up-hill business. They tell them that the blame should be laid upon the members of the Legislature, and not are the main pillar of the democratic cause, to the Governor and his administration, but it is up-hill business. They tell them that the blame should be laid upon the members of the Legislature, and not upon the Governor, as he had nothing to do with the passage of the bill. But the sturdy yeoman answers the argument by an ominous shake of the head. They try to convince them that it would have been disrespectful to the Legislature, as well as bad policy in a party point of view, for the Governor to have refused his signature, after the bill had passed by so decided a majority. But they are answered by a look of seom and loathing, which, being interpreted, means: "We care nothing about your Legislature nor your Governor. We have certain rights; we know what those rights are; and wo to the man, or the magistrate, who attempts to wrest them from us." Had the bill been placed before the people, previous to its passage—had it not been concected in secret and sprung upon the Legislature, and forced through with such amazing rapidity, before a knowledge of its provisions could have been obtained, even by members themselves, it would have been much better, both for the law and for the Governor. As it is, the masses have but little confidence in such precipitate public servants. As a matter of fact, there were not probably a dozen men in the State who possessed anything like an accurate knowledge of the character of the bill till after it became a law. Neither the people or the press had any time to record their verdict, or express their judgment concerning it, but it was galloped through the Legislature at a speed which defied all attempts to keep pace with it, and the Governor's endorsement immediately procured to save it from spoiling. Such precipitate legislation is obviously of the character contemplated by the constitution as "hasty," and afforded a proper case for executive interference. Had the Governor pocketed the bill, and kept it till the re-assembling of the Legislature in January last, and if by the voice

or the entertainment for want of room. This dis-course was called forth in consequence of the preva-lence of the "spiritual manifestations" in this city, and the manifold dangers to be apprehended from the startling communications from the unseen world. It is enough to say, for the present, that the learned professor treated the subject in a manner highly satisfactory to his large and attentive audience, and well calculated to arrest the mania which hitherto, to speak mildly, has been productive of but little

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in this city by that portion of our adopted citizens who have eschewed strong drink, and enrolled themselves under the banner of temperance. The recognition of the virtues of their patron saint, although hearty and sincere, was far less imposing than on former occasions. Doubtless those who participated in the festivities enjoyed a refreshing season; but to the citizens generally, who have been accustomed, heretofore, to witness, on that day, a grand parade, with martial music, and banners flying, it was a tame affair. The fact is, the "dhrink" is an indispensible element in the Irish character. Deprive an Irishman of the divinity of the bowl, and you reduce him to the level of a puritan. The Pat is all purged out of him, and he's a man no better than a Yankee! he will do better for Slievegammon than for Waterloo. The following is one of the toasts, given by William Brady:—

Governor Hubbard—May he never cease till he drives all the rum-sellers into the sea, as St. Patrick drove the venemous nakes from Ireland.

The meaning of this sentiment is not quite so transparent as one might desire. Whether Mr. Brady intended to express a wish that Governor Hubbard might not "eease" to be the executive head of the State, or might not "eease" to exert his influence in the promotion of temperance, or might not "eease" to pursue the even tenor of his way, in the old beaten path—which habit has made familiar—does not distinctly appear.

The ladies held a grand levee on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the poor of this city. It was an agreeable social gathering, from which was derived \$500. This sum was put into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Wells, the faithful city missionary, to be distributed amongst the poor and needy.

In all the cities and villages in Maine there is an organization known by the name of the "Watchman's Club." The main object of this organization known by the name of the "Watchman's Club." The main object of this organization in the season of the season of the season of th St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in this city by that

an organization known by the name of the "Watch-man's Club." The main object of this organization is, it is said, to ferret out all places where liquor is sold contrary to law, and to exercise a general supervision over the morals of the community. In this city they number about 500, many of whom, it is charitable to presume, are gentlemen of intelligence and moral worth. But, as tares will always

is charitable to presume, are gentlemen of intelligence and moral worth. But, as tares will always grow among the wheat, it is not presumptuous to infer, that in this field of ripe grain there is a generous sprinkling of smutty heads. Their meetings are open only to the initiated, and their purposes are only known as they are developed by their movements. To a portion of the mombers of this order the task of taking care of other people's business is the most agreeable service in which they could possibly be engaged; because, in the first place, they have no business of their own, and in the second place, as Sam Slick would say, they have an "orful hankerin to be prying into other people's conceras." The history of the past lives of some of them, if written, would constitute a curious chapter in biographical literature—one quite as entertaining as the Forrest divorce case.

A card was published some weeks since in the Bangor papers, and extensively copied by the papers in other States, over the signature of "O. Frost," a gentleman formerly of this city, acknowledging the receipt of \$200, which some computations, but unknown sinner, had generously remitted. The money, however, turned out to be bills on the defunct Brewer Bank, which had never been signed by the President or Cashier. The sequel to the joke transpired yesterday. It accidently leaked out that the penitent who remitted the money was a certain ex-city solicitor, a respectable lawyer of this city, whose bump of fun sticks "out about a feet," and who, although he does not stand so high in his stockings, is nevertheless of more than medium stature in the public estimation. The wag who discovered the secret determined to pay the solicitor off in his own coin. Accordingly, he hired the city orier to perambulate the streets, and cry the following notice:—"Will be sold at public anction, this in his own coin. Accordingly, he hired the city orier to perambulate the streets, and cry the following notice:— Will be sold at public auction, this day, at 10 o'clock, at the office of —, E-q., ex City Solicitor, 100 shares in the Brewer Bank." At the appointed hour a score of the knowing ones as

sembled at the solicitor's office, each being exceed-

sembled at the solicitor's office, each being exceedingly anxious to learn about the particulars of the sale. "How much stock have you for sale?" asked one. "What is the market value?" inquired another. "When does the sale commence?" vooiferated a third. The solicitor being all the while in a quandary as to the meaning of so sudden and strange a demonstration. At this juncture the auctioneer read the above notice, which readily explained to the solicitor why he was honored with the presence of so numerous and respectable a delegation. Rising with his accustomed grace and dignity, the solicitor, in his blandest manner, responded that he had already disposed of all his Brewer stock to Mr. Frest, and that the best he could do for them would be to offer a little fancy stock, which was much more desirable, notwithstanding it had been cried down in the market of late, and a recent statute had pronounced it worthless. After each statute had pronounced it worthless. After each had taken his share of the preferred stock, it is unnecessary to say that the company dispersed, highly gratified with the sale.

FAUST.

Our Cuban Correspondence.

HAVANA, March 16, 1852. General Rosales Ordered to Spain-Will be Tried by a Court Martial-Extraordinary Statement-General Pavia Going to Spain-His Probable Dismissal upon a Serious Charge-Parodi-Col. Blumenthal Released.

By the steamer Isabel, which sailed hence for Charleston yesterday, at eight A. M., I sent you an epitome of the Havana news. You will receive this by the Georgia, direct.

The Spanish mail steamer Caledonia sailed from this port on the 12th inst., for Cadiz. Among her passengers was General Rosales, who has been here under arrest ever since the affair of the Lopez expedition. When General Enna was shot by the liberators, at Los Frias, the command devolved upon General Rosales, who declared that the reason why he did not follow up and second the attack on the "pirates," commenced by Ehna, was because he had no faith in his troops! The matter is to be settled in Spain, as the authorities are afraid of raising a scandal here, by having a court martial, fearing that Rosales might be able to prove what he states he can easily do, namely—that the troops at the time were almost in an open state of revolt! General Pavia sails in a few days in another vessel. Concha has strongly recommended his dismissal from the service. I hear that the Captain General has at length obtained conclusive proof of Pavia's guilty connivance with the slave traders, and of his acceptance of an enormous bribe.

The United States steamer Fulton is still in port. Parodi arrived from Charleston, in the Isabel, on the 11th, and gives her first concert at the Tacon theatre, on the 17th inst.

Colonel Blumenthal, of the Lopez expedition, was liberated on the 11th inst. He was conveyed directly from the Punta Castle to a vessel bound for New York, which sailed the fellowing morning. I am really glad that the poor old man has at last gone. rators, at Los Frias, the command devolved upon

Our Canadian Correspondence.

Quence, March 23, 1852 Death of Sir John Harvey-Rumer Respecting Lord Elgin -Curious Mandamus Case-Right of a Parithioner to Burial Refused-Death-led Spoliations-Elective Legisla-

tive Council-St. Patrick's Day, 4c.

The news of the death of Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Sovernor of Nova Scotia, has just reached us, by telegraph, and has cast a gloom over many a family circle. No public man, perhaps, was so closely identified with these colonies as the late Sir John Harvey. As Colonel Harvey, he held a high command in the army during the war of 1812, and was appointed, at its close, Adjutant General at Quebec. During his residence here, he endeared himself to the hearts of all those who knew him. and was accompanied, at his departure, by the regrets and best wishes of all our leading citizens. He held for some time the office of Governor of one of the minor colonies-Prince Edward's Island, I believe-whence he was removed, some years ago, to Nova Scotia. This latter province he has ruled for a much longer period than is usually allotted to colonial governors; and from the tone of the newspaper press, and the language of his politica opponents, seems to have earned general respect and po-pularity. The last year of his life was embittered by lomestic affliction. He is reported to have said, when Lady Harvey died, last year, that the only tie which at tached him to the world was severed, and that nothing now remained for him but the last repose of the just. He

now remained for him but the last repose of the just. He was upwards of seventy years of age.

A report has been current here that Lord Eigin had sent in his resignation as tiovernor of Canada. The reasens, which I gave you in my last, lead me to doubt its accuracy. I do not think, unless intrigue be at work in Downing street, that we shall lose him so soon. During the last term of the Courts of Appeals, a mandamus case was decided which has attracted a good deal of attention here, and is of some public interest. Until the year 1848 there were two cemetries at Quebec—one Catholic, and the other Protestant. The latter being too small it was decided, in 1847, to establish a Protestant cemetery, and the late Major Douglas, of the United States, accordingly laid out a piece of land, in the vicinity of the city, for the purpose. It was the joint property of all the Protestant sects, there being no division line or partition between any of them. The Church of England bishop, who had consented with reluctance to the admission of dissenters into the cemetery, issued a pastoral letter, shortly after its establishment, in which he stated that the lets therein purchased by members of the Church of England must be consecrated, and prohibited his clergy from burying in the unconsecrated portions. Now, many members of the church hole consecration to be an ureless ceremony—a vestige of the mummeries of a that the lots therein purchased by members of the Church of England must be consecrated, and prohibited his clergy from burying in the uncon-secrated portions. Now, many members of the church hold consecration to be an ureless ceremony—a vestige of the mummeries of a past age. One of these, in whom the domestic feelings seem blunted by a strong sense of public spirit, and perhaps, to a certain degree, by the bigotry of tolerance, denied the legality of the bishop's proceeding, and required the ministration of one of his clergy at the burial of his infant child, in a lot which was not consecrated. The clergyman refused, and his parishioner applied for a wandsmus to compel him to county with his request. The venerable burhop himself showed cause against the rule in court, and it was refused. A second application was made, slightly varying in its legal tenor from the first, with like success in the court below. It was taken into appeal, and the highest court in the province has now formally decided that the bishop cannot be compelled to bury in unconsecrated ground. These legal proceedings have occupied a period of some eight or nine months, during which the decrased child has been lying in its coffin in the receiving vault at the cemetery.

Whether we approve or dissent from the judgment of the court, it cannot fail to suggest several important considerations. According to the grounds of the judgment, no court of justice in Canada has the right to compel the Bishop to perform any ministerial set. He may bury, christen, or marry, as he pleases; if it be his will and pleasure to refuse to perform any of these services, the party injured has no redress. At the same time, he is required by law to keep registers of births, deaths, and marriages and extracts from these registers are the only legal evidence of these, the most important acts of life.

To those who enjoy the acquaintance of that truly estimable man, the present Bishop of Quebec, it will seem unreasonable to suppose that such unbounded authority, and uncon

is a safer guide on Canadian matters than our own journals.

The Executive Council, with Mr. Malcolm Cameron in the chair, have been very busy of late. Rumor says that, since Hinek's departure, the Cameron and Rolph influence preponderates, and that the result questio of the abolition, or semodelling of the legislative council, is now under consideration. The bill for rendering the legislative council of New Brunswick elective, was lost by one vote; I should not be surprised to see a similar bill introduced into our Assembly. If it were earried, the appointment of the Governor would be the only anti-republican feature in our constitution. There cannot be a doubt that, as it now exist, it is worse than a nullity, and might be done away with, or altered into an Assembly like the Senate of the United States, without exciting the least discontent among Canadians.

mong Canadians.
St. Patrick's day was kept with the usual honors. In he procession a banner, bordered with crape, was carried a memory of the late Thomas Moore. The usual ball is

in memory of the late 'rooms' special take place after Lent. The Committee of the Quebec and Mentreal Railroad are hard at work. A President and Directors have been elected and the country parishes are coming out strong in its favor. Depend upon it, it will be carried through. STADACONA.

The Western papers contain notices of the death of Reuben Edmondson, better known as Jack Bowers, one of the most noted thieves in the Mississippi valley. He die at St. Louis on the 6th of March. He was sixty-three years of age, and stated in a confession which he maid-just before his death, that he had been arrested 115 times and incarcerated in volume prisons sixty-one times. VISIT OF GEN. URAGA TO THE CHARLESTOWN

NIST OF OKN. URAGA 10 THS

NAYY YARD.—Gen. Uraga, of the Mexican army, visited
the Navy Yard. Charlestown, on Wednesday morning, accompanied by Mr. H. P. Fallon, the Spanish Consul at
this pert. A sainte of thirteen guns was fired on the
occasion. The object of the visit was to inspect the public works at this station.—Besten Journal, Friday.

The Great Fire in Philadelphia. Prom the Philadelphia Inquirer, 25th in-

Prom the Philadelphia Inquirer, 25th inst.]

1085 OF NEARLY A MILLION OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY.

One of the most destructive conflagrations that has visited this city, for years past, occurred yesterday morning, just before one o'clock, in the granite stores ranning from Bank street to Strawberry street, between Chesnut and Market streets. The fire was first discovered in the basement of Messrs. A. J. Lewis & Co.'s warehouse, No. 11 Bank Alley, and No. 12 Strawberry street. The alarm was promptly given by the State House and other bells; and the firemen were promptly at the scene of destruction. The stores being fire-proof, and constructed throughout in the most substantial manner, it was some time before the doors could be forced open, and the fire had passed up into the upper stories before the firemen were enabled to get the water upon it. Messrs. Lewis & Co. are importers and dealers in woollen goods, linens, stuff goods, &c. Their stock, as usual at this season of the year, was exceedingly large, and had been materially increased by heavy arrivals from Europe. Their entire loss is about \$225,000, nearly all of which is covered by insurance. Their stock was insured in twenty-one offices, part of them in Europe. In the upper part of this store were about 600 packages of foreign goods, under Custom House lock. The firemen, assisted by the marshal's police, and the night and day police of the Mayor's department, labored manfully to confine the flames to this building, but were unsuccessful. The combustible nature of the goods was such, that the flames to this building, but were unsuccessful. The heat thrown out from the burning goods was so intense as to repeatedly drive the firemen and police from the scene of action with blistered hands and faces. The buildings were all fire-proof, having their doors and shutters covered with sheet iron, otherwise the store houses on the opposite sides of the streets must inevitably have been destroyed. Messrs. Gihon & Co. occupy the store adjoining that of Messrs. Lewis were toreed at an early hour, and when it was sound impossible to save the building, the firemen and pote in the carried out the greater portion of their goods, and placed them in the stores on the opposite side of the street, and in other places of safety. Their stock as valued at \$150,000, and consisted mostly from water, and they are fully covered by insurance in different offices in this city and to the eastward. The second story of this building was occupied by Messrs. Wyeth, Rogers & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in laces and fancy goods. Their steck was large, valued at a about 160,000, and being in the upper part of the building, but a trifling amount of it was got out, and that in such a damaged condition as to be almost worthless. They were also nearly covered by insurance. The building to the south of Lawis & Co's store was occupied by Messrs. Stuart and Brother. This store runs from No. 13 Bank street, to No. 14 Strawberry street. They had a stock of goods on hand, valued at near \$150,000, consisting of fancy and staple goods of all descriptions; upon this amount there is an insurance of \$400,000, partly in offices in this country, and partly in Europe, which will about cover their loss, as a considerable portion of their goods were saved in a damaged condition. Their importations recently, in anticipation of a large spring business, have been unusually any in this country. Their books and papers were loaded down with goods, and the heat of their store, as well as that of the adjoining stores, and they are such, as repeatedly to drive the firemen from the street. The store No. 16 Strawberry street was occupied by Messrs. E. M. Davis & Co., dealers in fancy and staple goods of all descriptions. Their fire the saved, with but triling damage. We were unable to their store, and the store is the stories in height, fire proof, constructed throughout in the most approved style, and each furnished with large fire proof safes. The first stories were all of granite, and the upper ones of brick. The fir

from those arrested, and others, are now at the Adelphi station house. About seven o'clock yesterday morning, an immense fire-proof safe was discovered in the ruins, near the door of Mosers. Lowis & Co.'s store, in Strawberry street. About thirty police officers attached a rope to it, and after considerable trouble succeeded in getting it into the street. It contained most of the valuable papers of the firm and was red, but. The Northern Liberty street. It contained most of the valuable papers of the firm, and was red hot. The Northern Liberty Engine Company pinyed upon it some time before it became cool enough to be taken away. It was subsequently opened, and most of the papers, books, &c., in it, found in a state of preservation. A number of the firemen were severely burned in carrying out the goods, and two of the members of the Philadelphia Hose Company lost their gold watches. The total loss by this conflagration is about one million of dollars, nearly the whole of which amount is covered by insurance. There was nothing left of the three stores last evening but the tottering walls. The Hibernia Engine Company was still upon the company, endeavoring to save those goods that might still be remaining in the ruins.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW, WEST INDIES. On the 2nd instant, at about two o'clock in the morning the people of St. Bartholomew were awakened by the thun-der of cannons, and by the toesin ringing the slarm, te learn that their little town was the prey of flames, the wind blowing at the time with such violence, that not withstanding all endeavors, 120 houses or stores were, in the space of four hours, laid into ashes, by which a great number of people are now without shelter, and deprived of the means of support. It is impossible to give an exact account of the losses, but an idea may easily be formed, considering the number of houses and stores destroyed, and the fact that most of the unfortunates saved themselves with nothing but the dress they had on, some only half clad. St. Bartholomew is one of the Caribbean Isles, belonging to Sweden. It is fifteen miles in circumference, and fertile in sugar and tobacco. Its population is about two thousand. Its commerce with the United States is considerable. It is sometimes called St. Barts.

St. Barts.

The Late William H. Crawford, of Georgia, and the Gaines Case.

This gentleman was not less distinguished for his frankness and magnanimity than for his powerful intellect and vast attainments. On one occasion, when sitting in the convention of judges, (Georgia then had no Supreme Court.) a case had been referred to Judges Crawford, Thomas, and Law. When the judges convened, Judge Crawford gave his opinion. Judge Thomas followed, concurring with Judge Crawford. Judge Law dissented, and next read his opinion. As soon as Judge Law had finished, Judge C. said—"Judge Thomas, you are alone. I have changed my opinion—Judge Law is right."

right."
The above anecdote of Judge Crawford, related to

The above aneedote of Judge Crawford, related to us by a gentleman who heard it from one of the presiding judges, is characteristic of the man. Hershall has done the same thing; and any great mind is ready to correct an error as soon as discovered. It is quite possible the Supreme Court may see good reason to change their judgment in the great Gaines case, should they grant the complainant a re-hearing. But will a re-hearing be granted? This question is often asked, and we presume that the Supreme Court, or any other court, will afford a re-hearing in any cause, whenever they have reason to apprehend an error in the judgment of the court.

Philo Justick.

Sifty Attempt to Hoax.

Siffy Attempt to Hoax.

TO THE LEFTOR OF THE HERALD.

Some person has made an altempt to be witty, at the expense of some poor women, in placing an improper advertisement in your paper of this morning, for 'a wet nurse,' and to make application at No. — Wall street. The gentleman attempted to be heaved has no objection, for far as he is individually concerned to any picesantry towards himself, but this mistaken amassement in thus trifling with the poverty of inoffensive women, in order to perpetrate a silly joke, through an indecent advertisement, will, it is trusted, not be repeated, or means will be adopted to expose the author.

New York, March 29, 1852.

Remarks, — We home the authors of this heaven.

REMARKS .-- We hope the author of this hoax will be discovered and punished.

ACCIDENT .- The New Bedford Standard of Saturday afternoon says:—We are informed that the captain and make of the schooner Flora, from Dennis for New York, were lost overboard from the jib-boom, in Yinsyard Found, yestersey morning, and the vessel put back. AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

City Intelligence. Fast Thaveslive.—The Express leain on the Rudson River Raitroad, which left Albany at 7 o'clock this morn-ing arrived at the Thirty-first street station in this city, at twenty minutes past 11, and at Chambers servet, at forty-two minutes past 11.

at twenty minutes past II.

ith — About one o'clock on Sunday morning, officer Sect. of the Twentieth ward, discovered flames issuing from the feed store of Benjamin J. Allen, in Sixth avenue, near fhirty-third street and immediately gave the slarm. Hose to No. 44, was soon on the ground, but owing to the great quantity of hay and straw in the premises, the building together with the paint-shop of J. Patterson adjoining was nearly decroyed. Mr. Allen is insured in the Greenwich Insurance Co., for \$600, which however, does not cover the loss. Mr. Patterson, was insured in the Pacific, for \$600. Assistant Captain Trigler of the Twentieth and Assistant Captain May, of the Sixteenth, with their new were present.

Accusers—About seven o'clock on Sunday evening, a man named Richard Holland, foil down in the basement of home No. 64 Gold street, and cut his head very severely. He was brought to the Second ward Station house insansible, and afterwards conveyed home by Sergeant Meoney.

Assented Accusers—On Sunday morning about one

Mooney.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning about or ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning about or the fire in the state of the fire in the state of ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—In Sunday morning, about one o'clock, as engine No. 16, was relling to the fire in the Sixth avenue, near Thirty-third street, one of its members, named Robert Conbet, was run over by Hose Cart No. 19, and seriously hort. He was taken to Dr. Smith's office, by officer Havens.

The Alleged Cuban Expedition. United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Judson. THE UNITED STATES VS. JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN AND OTHERS.

> NINETEENEH DAY. CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY.

CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY.

Maken 22—Previous to the commencement of the business of the court, the District Attorney said that he wished to recall Mr. Russell, to explain what he conceived to be an error which appeared in the report in the Hersels, which, from its general accuracy, he (the District Attorney), and no doubt the Judge, had adopted and relied on throughout this that. The report was correct, with the exception that Mr. Russell did not add the words, "and I know it is not." In his testimony as to his knowledge of Mr. O'Sullivan's handwriting, his testimony terminated with, "but I believe it is not his."

Mr. Russell then came on the stand, and deposed that he did not say, "and I know it is not." The writing, however, has a very strong general resemblance to Mr. O'Sullivan's.

PSullivan's.
To Mr. Van Buren-I have no doubt about it; I be

To Mr. van buren—I have no donor about it; I de-lieve it not to be in his hand writing.
Captain Meore, examined by Mr. Van Buren, deposed— I reside at Tammany Hali; I am a scaman; I have had D. H. Burtnett pointed out to me several times; I saw him on Thursday evening last, at French's Hotel at seven o'clock, when I saw him he was alone, smoking a segar, he left there five minutes before eight o'clock, I think it was Thursday; it was after he had been committed a second time. recend time.

The Court—The Marshal will inquire into the circum

recond time.

The Coart—The Marshal will inquire into the circumstance, and report to me at 12 o'clock.

William Yelott deposed that he is in the house of L.

M. Hoffman & Co., auctioneers, and that the Cheopatra was offered at public sale on the 3th day of duly, 1851.

Samuel J. Tiden deposed that he has resided in this city about twenty years—I was formerly in the begislature; I know John L. O'Sullivan about fourteen years. I am acquainted with his hand-writing; I have seen him write a good deal. I should suppose many quires of paper, at times extending, at least through ten years, and I had in my possession, and the impraction of, a very large amount of writing in his hand. I suppose I know his hand-writing as well as that of any man living, except, possibly, my own; I should add, that years ago, when he and I were more or less engaged in literary pursuits, we wrote frequently together, and parts of the same article. [The agreement, No. 17, produced.] I have no doubt this is not in the hand-writing of Mr. O'Sullivan; during all the time I have known Mr. O'Sullivan; handwriting all the time I have known Mr. O'Sullivan; handwriting all the time I have known Mr. O'Sullivan; handwriting all the time I have known Mr. O'Sullivan; handwriting, but on the other hand, there are characters in fit that I could no more mistake for his writing than on looking on Mr. Hoffman face I could mistake it for Mr. O'Sullivan's; it is not generally like Mr. O'Sullivan's; the 'S's' are made as he makes them; he generally writes with a small D, such as I see here; I see a straight D, also; I don't think my attention was ever called to it, but I believe he writes them both ways, (Paper No. 21 produced.) I have no doubt this is in Mr. O'Sullivan'e handwriting; in it there are some final D's straight, whilst others are turned over. The witness was further interrogated as to the peculiarity of the G's in Mr. O'Sullivan'e handwriting; in it there are some inal D's straight, whilst others are turned over. The witness was further interroga

Mr. O'Sullivan's writing.

To Mr. Van Buren —The G's in this paper and in the agreement are similar; I have not gone into a careful analyses but my impression is derived from the general appearance, such as that of knowing one man's face from another's.

David Dudicy Field deposed —I reside in New York; I am a lawyer; I have been a commissioner.

Mr. Van Buren —Trying to make law such as people could understand it. (Laughter.) Witness—I know John L. O'Sullivan very well; he is one of my most intimate and valued friends; I am very well acquainted with his bandwriting; I have seen him write a great many times; I should think the body of this paper, (No. 17.) is not in Mr. O'Sullivan's handwriting; I have not a particle of doubt of it; his character for integrity and honor is of the very highest kind; I know no person in whom I would more rely for honor and integrity.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hoffman—The two SS's in these two papers are not made precisely in the same way.

To Mr. Van Buren.—I have no doubt about one paper being his and the other not being his, no more than I have of Mr. O'Sullivan on being you.

Nelson J. Waterbury ex-judge of the Marine Coart of this city, gave similar testimony—that No. 17 was not in Mr. O'Sullivan's handwriting, and that his goseral reputation is of the most serupulous veracity.

To Mr. Hoffman —i think this paper, No. 40, is in Mr.

in Mr. O'Sullivan's handwriting, and that his general reputation is of the most scrupulous veracity.

To Mr. Hoffman—I think this paper, No. 40, is in Mr. O'Sullivan's handwriting.

Geo. W. Morton deposed—I am the clerk of this court; the recognizances of witnesses in this court should be filled with mc; I received a subpoens from the defendants in this case to produce the recognizances on file in my office and have not been able to find his; I don't know exactly whose I have found; there are a good many on file, but not Weiderhold; I have no recollection of its ever having been filed; I am not positive, but I am pretty not Welderhold's: I have no recollection of its ever having been filed; I am not positive, but I am pretty certain it has never been filed; I have no recollection of having ever seen the recognizance of Welderhold; Mr. Nelson is clerk of the Circuit Court; he is a commissioner as well as myself, and takes recognizances. [The witness here looks over the file, and finds four recognizances in this case—Welderhold's is not amongst them.] I also find Mr. O'Conor surety for A. Irvine Lewis; I have spoken to Mr. Hall since I was subprenced; I teld him yet subprenced in the product the recognizances, no did not say he had taken them from the file; he said if there were any, they were not on the file; I have not made search for them in Mr. Hall's office Q.—If there were other recognizances in this case, should they be filed with you?

search for them in Mr. Hall's office Q.—If there were other recognizances in this case, should they be filed with you?

The District Attorney objected; it was a question of law, which the witness could not answer; but he withdrew his objection rather than occupy the court with an argument. A.—I presume they would be filed with me; I did not tell Mr. Hall that I had made search for recognizances and could not find them.

The witness was not cross-examined.

John W. Nelson, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court.—I don't know that there are any recognizances in this case filed in my office; my deputy, Mr. Stilwell, can better answer, but I suppose there are none, for they could not properly be filed in my office; I cannot swear that I have taken recognizances in this case; I am sure I did not take any of the defendants; I may possibly have recognized one or two witnesses for the prosecution.

Ethan Campbell, deposed.—I reside at 63 St. Mark's place; I am an engineer; I know Mr. O'Sullivan twelve years very intimately; I am acquainted with his handwrifing; I have seen him write; the body of the paper No 17 I should say is not in the handwriting of Mr. O'Sullivan; handwrifing.

His Hoffman.—The paper No. 40 is in Mr. O'Sullivan's handwrifing.

Richard E. Stilwell deputy clerk of the Circuit Court. deposed that he had searched the file, and found no recognizances in this case; nor had he any recognizance when sitting on the first bench in this court, in Mr. Hall's hand; it was either Monday or Theeday; Mr. Hall was reading it; it was headed \$500, and I saw my signature.

Mr. Hoffman.—How much money did you bring te

signature
Mr. Hofman—How much money did you bring to
this country? A.—Something less than nothing at ell;
I brought debts with me. (Laughter.)
Mr. Van Buren called on the District Attorney to pro-

Mr. Van Buren called on the District Attorney to produce the recognizances of this witness.

The District Attorney declined to produce any paper which was entrusted to him. He had a right to draw a subpens or a capias without filing it. If the defendants had a right to call for this paper, they might demand the production of every paper in the District Attorneys of fee, which the law did not require, and which he certainly should not do, unless directed by the Court. Mr. Van Buren again contended that he had a right to its production.

fice, which the law did not require, and which he certainly should not do, unless directed by the Court. Mr. Van Buren again contended that he had a right to its production.

The District Attorney replied, and the Court ruled that as the defendant had aircady proved the contents of the paper, they would lose nothing by its not being produced. [Exception.]

Daniel Rees, examined through the German interpreter, deposed—I am from Baden; I came in July. 1859; I was a notary at home; I know Mr. Schlessinger since about a year ago; I spoke with him at his room about going South; I know nothing at all about South Amboy; I arranged with Schlessinger to go South; It was to Texas, in order to assist in establishing a colonization there; I knew Rakow Beesey and Welderhold; I have seen Schlessinger more than fifteen times; I do not know Capt. Lewis; nothing was said by Schlessinger about going to Cuba: I was subpeased by the government as a witnes; I was subpeased by the government as a witnes; I was subpeased by the government as a witnes; I was subpeased by the government as a witnes; I was subpeased by the government as a witnes; I was subpeased by the government as a witnes; I was subpeased by the government as a witnes; I was subpeased by the government as a witnes; I was subpeased by the government as a witnes; I was subpeased by the government as a witnes; I was subpeased by the government as a witnes; I was subpeased by the government as a witnes; I was subpeased by the government as going to the first time. [Subpeas the lith February; I was discharged the first time, in May; I was subpeased of the cleopatrs; the next time, in February; I was discharged the first time. [Subpeas the lith February, 1852 produced and read.] There might have been about ten other witnesses put on at the same time; I only know them by sight; I did not sign any paper; I only know them by sight; I did not sign any paper; I was its produced to give the would for six excitificates and the state of the that each certificate was only for half